

STR

- He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*
- STROKE**. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*
He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without
striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*
His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe, *Dryden.*
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw.
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue
would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-
knife was ready. *Swift.*
 3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 4. The found of the clock.

What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
 5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*
The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-
cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to
it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*
A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I que-
stion not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*
Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-
ties. *Hayward.*
Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction
has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by
the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*
He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any
of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of
them. *Dryden.*
The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke*
in generation. *Roy.*
 8. Power; efficacy.

To **STROKE**. *v. a.* [repanan, Saxon.]

 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-
ment; to fathom.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*
The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tass.*
Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonst.*
He set forth a proclamation *stroaking* the people with fair
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the
king and government. *Bacon.*
He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind,
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*
Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*
 2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*
 3. To **STROLL**. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be
a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Grav.*
Your wine lock'd up, your butter *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*
These mothers *stroke*, to beg sustenance for their helpless in-
fants. *Swift.*
 4. To **STROLLER**. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-
gabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

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- Where, in the *strallers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*
- The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their
ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strallers* they often observe
in the streets. *Swift.*
- STROND**. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the
water. *Swift.*
- So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
- STRONG**. *adj.* [strong, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*
The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxliv. 14.*
The Marlian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*
Orbes the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*
An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and
a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.
Bacon's War with Spain.
It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the
agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it
is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of
truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*
 3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,
Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*
The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and
well underfet with rich men and good order, held out bravely.
Bacon.
Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what
terms they please. *Addison.*
The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to
proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,
by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as weak
as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Supplied with forces.

When he was not six and twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven
thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*
In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tidell.*
 5. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,
than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*
 6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that
ever was. *Bacon.*
 7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
In choice of committees for ripening business for the
council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make
an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both
sides. *Bacon.*
The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in
town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*
 8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the
fight or smell forcibly.

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*
By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-
ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-
set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*
Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior
and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior
and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every
reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*
 9. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*
 10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propoitions favour very *strong* of the old
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*
 11. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Indultra.*

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- The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,
makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*
11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*
 12. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*
 13. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was
kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*
 14. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*
The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*
 15. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*
What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Jsa.*
 16. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 17. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*
 18. Forcibly written; compiling much meaning in few words.

STRONGSTED. *adj.* [from *strong* and *sted*.] Stronghanded.
John, who was pretty *strongsted*, gave him such a squeeze
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*
 19. **STRONGHAND**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the fenory should descend to
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghand, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*
They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning
to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*
 20. **STRONGLY**. *adv.* [from *strong*.]
 1. Powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*
 2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in
such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunstinae he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakespeare.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra vi. 3.*
 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*
 4. **STRONGWATER**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*
do readily pierce into metals and bones: and some will touch
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 5. **STROOK**. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
And horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angel, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
 6. **STROPHE**. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. *στροφή*.] A stanza.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
 7. **STROUT**. *v. n.* [from *strufen*, German.] To swell with an ap-
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.
This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.
 8. **STROUT**. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*
 9. To **STROW**. *v. n.* [See to **STREW**.]
 1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
With oyster shells the standing water *strow*,
With many stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

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3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn, and every
place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*
4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in flours
The glad earth about her *strows*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*
5. To **STROWL**. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See **STROLL**.]
6. To **STROY**. *v. a.* [For *destroy*.]
7. To **STRUCK**. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several
centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Speilator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*
8. **STRUCKEN**. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dislovd afunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*
All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*
9. **STRUCTURE**. [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of
insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame: *Pope.*
4. **STRUDE**. or **STRODE**. *v. n.* A flock of breeding marcs.
5. **STRUGGLE**. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might
have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings*
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*
In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the
nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist
and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various
events. *Temple.*
I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as
to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*
He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*
4. **STRUGGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the
first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look
upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*
It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles*
for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great
city. *Asterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
4. **STRUMA**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard
and deep about the tendons. *Wise's Surgery.*
5. **STRUMOUS**. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous. *Wise's Surgery.*
6. **STRUMPET**. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.

Strop vieux mot *palliarde*. Stuprum, Lat.
How like a younker or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*